

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. V.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1824.

No. 248.

## PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington	Fayetteville	Newbern	Petersburg
		Feb. 28.	March 4.	Feb. 21.	March 3.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	125	125	150	150
Apple,	—	45	50	55	50
Peach,	—	—	55	60	75
Bacon,	lb.	8	9	7	8
Beeswax,	—	35	34	31	32
Butter,	—	12	15	12	15
Coffee,	—	20	21	24	26
Corn,	bush.	45	42	45	30
Cotton,	lb.	12	13	11	12
Candles, mould,	—	9	10	12	12
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	114	128	80	70
Flour,	bbl.	625	650	475	500
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	90	125	125
Country,	—	40	42	43	45
Iron,	ton	3500	9000	10080	11200
Lard,	lb.	8	9	8	10
Lime,	caek	140	250	300	—
Molasses,	gall.	28	24	26	28
Pewter, Phil.	doz.	—	250	300	—
Powder, Amer.	keg.	—	500	800	—
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	80	100	90
West India,	—	65	70	70	80
New England,	—	38	40	40	45
Rice,	cwt.	275	287	350	400
Shot,	—	—	1100	1200	—
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	75	80	65
Turk's Island,	—	45	50	75	80
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	1000	900	1050	1000
Lump,	lb.	—	18	20	22
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	—	—	165	200	—
Hyson,	—	—	120	120	—
Young Hyson,	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	300	375
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	6	7
Whiskey,	gall.	38	40	33	35
Wine, Madeira,	—	—	125	400	—
Tenerife,	—	—	125	150	—
Sherry,	—	—	200	225	—
Port,	—	—	200	325	—
Malaga,	—	—	80	—	—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY DENNIS BEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## Haywood Bridge.

A GREEABLE to an order to us directed from the county court of Chatham, we shall, on Friday the 12th of March next, in the town of Haywood, let to the lowest bidder, the building of a bridge across Haw river, at or near Aquila's ford in said town.—The specifications and plan of the bridge will be made known on that day.

As this is a large and heavy job, it will be worthy the attention of contractors. They may be assured that timber of good quality may be had, at a trifling expense, within a mile of the contemplated site of the bridge, and lumber in any quantity may be had at Boyton's mills, within two miles.

Parish Cross,  
Arch. Carliss,  
J. H. Hawkins,

February 15. 12-2w

## To the Public.

B E it known and remembered, that I, Augustus Benton, late of Darlington district, South Carolina, but now of the county of Moore, and state of North Carolina, for and on behalf of himself and his mother Frances Benton, both at present of the county of Moore, and state of North Carolina, do hereby revoke and disannul all and every power of attorney made by himself singly, or with his mother, Frances Benton, jointly, all and every power of attorney made by them jointly or distinctly, either in North or South Carolina, to be null and void, particularly a power recently made by the said Augustus Benton and his mother, Frances Benton, bearing date on or about the 29th of November, 1823, to Abner Benton Bruce, and attested by Washington Bruce, for their claim on the estate of Penny Benton, deceased; as also a power made by the said Frances Benton as aforesaid, on or about the 10th of April, 1822, to John Bruce and Lemuel H. Beaton, to receive a certain negro boy called and known by the name of Gordon, which was recovered by the said Frances Benton in the Superior Court of Orange county, against John Taylor, jun. of Hillsborough.

Augustus Benton,  
for himself and mother,

Frances Benton.

Feb. 26, 1824. 12-3w

WRITING PAPER.

POT and Fools Cap Writing Paper, for sale at this office, at three dollars per ream.

Feb. 26, 1824. 12-3w

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been qualified as executor and executrix to the estate of Jonathan Davis, deceased, give notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them for payment, regularly attested, within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Joseph Allison, Executor.  
Rachel Davis, Executrix.

February 28. 12-3w

## LAND for Sale near Hillsborough.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the 16th day of March, being the second day of Orange superior court, a tract of land lying on the great road to Raleigh, and three miles from Hillsborough. The tract contains 336 acres; 80 acres of which is cleared land, and the balance wood land. It is improved with a large farm house, barn, orchard, and a large and excellent meadow. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, by the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date.

This plantation is in an excellent neighborhood, and is so near to Hillsborough that all the produce of the farm can be easily and conveniently sold. Three loads of wood can conveniently be hauled to Hillsborough in a day in the winter season, and four loads in the summer.

Those that wish to purchase are requested to look at the place previous to the day of sale.

J. S. Smith.

February 18. 10-1da

## Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

## OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Gear,

## BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank, or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 18, 1824. 11-

Just published, and for sale at this Office,

—Price 30 cents—

## A SOLEMN

## ADDRESS TO YOUTH,

WITH

## Serious Reflections and Remarks,

Tending to show the vanity of Human

Acquirements.

And pointing out to the youthful mind the way of instruction in that Knowledge which never needs to be repented of.

ALSO,

## AN EPISTLE,

Dedicated to every Young Person who reads the preceding Address.

BRING

An Allegorical Representation of the Walks of Youth, particularly with respect to Marriage.

BY THOMAS ARNETT,

Of the Society of Friends.

Nov. 25. 98-

## BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Nov. 25. 98-

Nov. 2

businesses and full of speculative no-  
tions. Perhaps such men need a stimulus to keep alive their projects, and make them tend their patches; but it is unjust to draw it from the public chest. By uniting in agricultural societies, the very name gives them some consequence, and their idle theories and bloated declamations on subjects foreign to their daily business, receive more respect, or less ridicule. This kind of ware is, however, seldom overrated at home; but when it goes abroad, it assumes a more imposing aspect, and the people at a distance are involved in some perplexity, lest a lawyer, a merchant, or a schoolmaster, who scarcely knows a plow from a harrow, should be puffed off upon them as a planter of profound knowledge and experience. Common justice requires, that in publishing the names and merits of these agricultural worthies the means by which they live, and their opportunities of obtaining information, should likewise be given. This would soon enable the public to distinguish between genuine and the counterfeit, and give a just value to agricultural writings. We do not pretend to say, but that persons who are not practically engaged in agriculture, may sometimes give hints and explanations of real importance. But we have known many, who have talked and written upon this subject, until they have fairly deceived themselves, and abandoned useful and profitable pursuits, to engage in agriculture at their cost. Agricultural societies should be composed of men who live entirely upon agricultural capital or industry. Their own interest will then direct and control their proceedings. Their own interest will then direct and control their proceedings. Other persons may be considered honorary members in proportion to their merits. Premiums should only be given as rewards of industry or skill, or for discoveries which effect a saving of labor or expense in this useful and important science. Such agricultural societies may well be encouraged, and we hope none but such will disgrace themselves by laying claim to any share of public money.

LILLINGTON.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 23.

Mr. McLane, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others; which was twice read and committed.

The motion of Mr. Owen, of Alabama, charging the committee of ways and means with an inquiry into the effect of the tariff bill, was again up, and again suspended by the lapse of the time allowed for the consideration of resolutions.

The appropriation bill for the military service of the United States for 1824, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The engrossed bill to authorize the laying out and opening certain public roads in the territory of Florida, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts for laying duties on imports.

Mr. Martindale, (who had moved on Friday last that the committee rise,) after some prefatory remarks, and for the purpose of bringing up the general principles of the bill for discussion, made a motion to strike out the enacting clause. He then commenced a speech in favor of the bill, which occupied the house till four o'clock—when Mr. M. gave way for a motion that the committee rise; and the committee rose.

The following messages were received from the president of the United States:

The first transmitting a report from the department of war, in answer to an inquiry of the house of representatives, whether the rules and regulations compiled by General Scott, for the government of the army, are now in force, in the army, or any part thereof; and by what authority the same have been adopted and enforced.

The second, transmitting a similar report, in reply to an inquiry of the house touching the running of the line intended to constitute the western boundary of the territory of Arkansas.

The third, transmitting a similar report, containing an estimate of the expenses which would be incurred by transporting two hundred of the troops now at the Council Bluffs, to the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon river.

The fourth, transmitting certain documents relative to the claim of Massachusetts, for services rendered by the militia of that state in the late war, and for which payment was made by the state.

These messages were respectively read and laid on the table; and then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The resolution of Mr. Owen being again called up, and the question being put on the amendment of Mr. Sharpe, inserting "the secretary of the treasury," in place of "the committee of ways and means," it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 80, nays 69, and the question being on adopting the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays were called for. Before taking the yeas and nays, Mr. McLane, of Delaware, offered a further amendment, inserting after the word *Resolved*, "That the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the secretary of the treasury, with directions to report."

At the suggestion of Mr. Storrs, the resolution was so amended as not to discharge the committee from the discussion, but to furnish the secretary with a copy of the bill.

Mr. Owen protested against all intention of retarding the discussion, and assented to the amendment as now proposed.

The question being taken on Mr. McLane's amendment, it was decided in the affirmative—aye 107.

Mr. Rich offered a further amendment, to strike out the words "of the government," and insert after "revenue," the words "the commerce, and manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the United States."

Mr. Rich supported his amendment by a few observations, signifying that revenue was not the only interest to be considered in the legislation of congress.

Mr. McDuffie opposed this amendment as imposing duties which had no reference to the official duties of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Owen followed on the same side, and seemed to consider the amendment as intended either to ridicule or evade the object of the resolution.

Mr. Floyd objected to the whole course proposed. He thought it was not consistent with the dignity of the house, to go for information, and for the suggestion of its future duties, to one of the president's secretaries, and moved to lay the resolution, with the amendment, on the table.

The yeas and nays being called for, on this question, stood—aye 96, nays 92.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts laying duties on imports.

Mr. Martindale resumed the speech which he had yesterday commenced, on his own motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Considerable conversation ensued; when the question being put on striking out the first section of the bill, it was decided in the negative, only 14 rising in its favour.

The details of the bill was again resum, and occupied the committee for the remainder of the sitting; when, on motion of Mr. Livingston, the committee rose, and

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Mr. A. Smith, from the library committee, made a report on the message of the president of the United States, transmitting a statement prepared by Wm. Lambert, explanatory of his astronomical observations and calculations, made with a view to establish the longitude of the capitol; which report was laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on private lands claims, reported a bill for the relief of the Columbian Institute, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Sibley, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire if an increase of the duty now established by law on any article of foreign growth or manufacture, will be for the interest of the agriculturist, and if there be any such article, to name the same, together with the additional amount of duty which they deem beneficial to the agricultural interest.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire in the expediency of providing, by law, that all persons who shall voluntarily engage to serve in the navy six months during peace, and twelve months during war, shall be exempted from all militia duty, except when, in cases of great public danger, the levy, in mass, shall be ordered.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, on the bill to amend the several acts for laying duties on imports.

And the question still being on the motion of Mr. Brent to strike out the clause of the bill laying a duty of 6 cents a yard on cotton bagging, the debate was renewed, and it continued with unceasing ardor till past 4 o'clock, when the committee rose,

And the house adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 26.

Mr. Owen submitted the following, *Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house whether the tariff bill now under consideration will, in his opinion, if it passes into a law, in its present shape, "simplify the collection of duties on imports;" and whether its operation

will, without damage, add to the community, and, by augmenting the revenue, prove salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the manufacturers of the country—and that the clerk be directed to furnish the secretary of the treasury with a copy of this bill, as reported by the committee on manufactures.

It was laid on the table without debate.

The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the new Tariff bill.

After a good deal of debate, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Brent, to strike out the clause laying a duty on cotton bagging, and decided in the negative—aye 26, nays 107.

Mr. Buchanan then renewed his motion to amend the clause, by striking out 6 cents and inserting 4 cents; which was carried—aye 119.

Mr. P. P. Barbour then moved to strike out the clause laying a duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat—and before any question was taken on this motion,

The committee rose, on motion of Mr. Garnett.

And the house adjourned.

An attempt was made to adjourn to 11 o'clock, instead of 12 o'clock, tomorrow, but lost—aye 58, nays 85.

Friday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Owen called up the resolution some days since offered by him.

The yeas and nays were called on this motion, and were as follows—aye 60, nays 113.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the several acts laying duties on imports.

The pending question being on the motion of Mr. P. P. Barbour, to strike from the bill the proposed duty of 25 cents per bushel on wheat.

The debate was resumed, and continued until after 4 o'clock, on that question, of which Messrs. Garnett, P. P. Barbour, and Webster, maintained the affirmative, and Messrs. Taylor, Clay, Baylies, Tod, Wright, Tracy, Mallary, Marvin, Ross, Ingham, Vance, of Ohio, Buchanan, and McLane of Del. the negatived. Mr. Hayden, of N. Y. also engaged in the debate, stating a variety of facts on the subject.

Towards the close of the debate, it became rather warmer than was desirable; and, when the question was taken, it was decided in the negative, 113 to 71.

The committee then rose—and the house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Webster, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill "further to amend the judiciary system of the United States."

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, from the committee on roads and canals, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States, transmitting the report of the board of engineers, on the navigation of the Mississippi, made a report, accompanied by a bill "to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

[This bill proposes to authorize the president to cause dykes and sluices to be constructed, for the purpose of navigation at the lowest stage of the water, upon certain bars in the Ohio river, to remove planters, sawyers and snags from the bed of the Mississippi river, &c.]

The bill was twice read and committed.

The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill for a revision of the tariff of duties on imports—

Mr. Fuller, of Massachusetts, opened the discussion to-day, by a motion to strike out from the first section so much as imposes a duty of one dollar and twelve cents per cwt on iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured by rolling.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Mallary, of Vermont.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Penn. the committee then rose.

Mr. Sloane, of Ohio, gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should move that the house go into a committee of the whole on the contested election of a member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Bailey.)

The house then adjourned.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FROM FRANCE.

New-York, Feb. 27.

By the Howard Packet ship, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 15th ult., and give below such extracts as we have room for. The chief item of interest seems to be an armament in the harbour of Brest, supposed to be destined for South America. We do not believe at all in this destination, thoroughly persuaded as we are, that France entertains no purpose of crusading on this continent single-handed; and Spain is yet too much distracted, too poor, and too feeble, to move in such a matter. The ludicrous decree of king Ferdinand, that *Te Deum* shall be sung in "his

American domains," in gratitude that his valuable and useful life was spared to his people, would disturb the gravity of any but a loyal Spaniard, to have signed or published. Morillo has passed into France.

London, Jan. 12.

We mentioned a few days since that French troops had been embarked at Brest for the West Indies, and that our ambassador at the French court had received explanations on the subject. We hope he will also be in a situation to furnish satisfactory explanations to his government of the maritime armaments which have been preparing without noise in the same port.

Capt. Spence, arrived at Devonport from Brest, whence he sailed on the 3d, has furnished some information of consequence.—He arrived at that port in October, with a cargo of timber, &c. for the royal marine yard, and consequently remained in port nearly two months. In that time, 14 foreign vessels, (Russians, Prussians, and Swedes,) discharged cargoes of hemp, tallow, timber, boards, and in fact every species of naval munitions, which were deposited in the arsenal at Brest. Every thing breathed a spirit of extraordinary activity; the workmen in the yard even worked on Sunday. The squadron fitting out is composed of eight ships of the line, five large frigates of a new class, carrying 68 guns each, four frigates of the ordinary size, four brigs and five corvettes, in all twenty-six vessels of war. Of this number, four of the line have their masts in, and the other four will receive theirs immediately. The frigates are all ready to sail, and are constantly exercising their crews in the roads. The brigs and corvettes are also ready.

We do not wish to excite alarm; and least of all false alarm; but we have not forgotten what happened a year ago, when the French government

gave us the most satisfactory assurance of pacific intentions, and at the same time the king informed Europe, that he was going to send the duke D'Angouleme into Spain at the head of one hundred thousand men.

It is true, however, that we were not the dupes of what was going on, and were accosted by every body for having constantly maintained, that war was inevitable.

From these circumstances, and other not less powerful considerations, we are constrained to say, that we should not be surprised to see developed, in the spring of 1824, projects not differing much in principle from those which signalized the commencement of 1823.

This is simply our opinion, and as we gave it relative to the war with Spain, now submit it to our readers, with the grounds on which it rests, leaving them to draw their own conclusions.—Courier.

A letter from Paris, dated Wednesday last, states that account had been received of the embarkation of 1,800 men at Brest—1000 for Martinique, and 800 for Guadaloupe. It is understood that our ambassador at Paris has received explanations from the French government on the subject of this expedition, who is assured that it is solely intended for those islands, and that it has no relation whatever to the events passing in South America. The same letter states, that the French admiral, recently returned to the Brest from the West Indian station, has declared that complete "anarchy" exists in all the South American states; but that although there are to be found in the different provinces partisans of every political sect from royalists to republicans, yet none advocate either the sovereignty of Ferdinand or submission to Spain.—This opinion, coming from such a quarter, together with the speech of the American president, is said to have generally cooled the ardor of the party in the French cabinet disposed to assist Spain in regaining possession of those provinces.—Times.

Letters of the 18th ult. from Corfu, announce that all the British vessels cruising in the Levant, have orders to form a junction at Malta, for the purpose of proceeding against Tunis, the dey refusing to satisfy the claims of the British government

for the surrender of the Greek slaves. Upon this intelligence reaching the Tunisian vessels, they abandoned the Turkish squadron in the Gulf of Lepanto to hasten to the succor of their sovereign.

Extract of a letter of the 15th ult., from Constantinople:—"The captain Pacha has arrived here with ten vessels in a very bad state, which the shipwrights of the arsenal work at day and night, in order to repair them as early as possible. The Dey meets daily upon the affairs of

the Greeks, and this Shemsi has had another conference with Lord Stratford, to whom counsel he seems to pay much deference. The intelligence of the English squadron having gone to Tunis to demand satisfaction of the dey relative to the Greek slaves conveyed to Tunis, has produced a strong sensation here. The Christians rejoice at it, but this event will render the navigation of the Archipelago still more dangerous. The violent measures of the Porte, with respect to the coin of the empire, have occasioned the exchange to fall to 172 para."

### SPAIN.

In addition to our advices from Spain through the French papers, an arrival from Gibraltar has furnished papers of that place to the 19th of January inclusive. From all accounts it appears that the Spaniards have yet enjoyed but little repose, though guarded by the bayonets of their "deliverers." A Madrid paragraph of the 3d of January says—"It appears that the new ministers had come to a resolution to resign, unless the promised act of amnesty shortly appeared. The French ambassador, residing at Madrid, had received despatches by an extraordinary courier, directing him to urge the king to fulfil the promises he had made some months previous.

Intelligence from Perpignan, of January 3, states, that "Barcelon, Perthus, and Catalonia, in general, are more tranquil, but towards Tarragona the re-action begins to be felt. In several places the authorities, who endeavour to maintain order, have fallen victims to their zeal; it is thus that the Alcado of Valls has just been stabbed."

The president's message, at the opening of the present session of congress, was republished in the Gibraltar Chronicle, on 3d and 4th of January.

Accounts from the Liberator Bolivar, at Lima, are to the 25th of September. There had been much confusion among the patriots, and a revolution in the government but Bolivar had done much to allay the turbulence of faction, and it was confidently believed he would restore good order and harmony. The royalists were yet in some force in the interior, though there were rumours of some partial success against them, which, if true, it was supposed would compel Canterac to follow the example of Morales. The Peruvian congress has confined the salvation of its republic to the liberator, with all the unlimited faculties which must necessarily be exercised, in order to fulfil this important and glorious trust. The liberator on presenting himself in the hall of congress, amidst millions of acclamations of joy, confidence and gratitude, pledged himself to make the greatest efforts to realize the wishes of his heart and of congress. This body assigned him 50,000 dollars salary during his continuance in Peru; decreeing at the same time the payment thereof in preference to every other claim; but the magnanimous Bolivar modestly refused this provision, stating that he was sufficiently provided for by the salary granted him by the laws of Colombia. A splendid banquet was given in honor of him on the same day by the government.

Private accounts from the north-west coast of America, to August last, state, that a Russian frigate and two sloops

Wednesday, March 10.

**General Jackson.**—The popularity of the hero of New Orleans, increases with perhaps more rapidity than that with which the "caucus candidate" declines. We have before adverted to the change in the public sentiment in this neighbourhood; and from letters received from the western part of the state, we are led to believe that the change in his favour is there not less strikingly apparent. Had the votes of this state been taken a few months ago, Mr. Crawford would probably have obtained a majority over all the other candidates; we have now certainly reason to doubt whether his friends would even equal in number those of Gen. Jackson alone.

A letter from a friend in Lincoln county reiterates what we have received from other sources, and our knowledge of the writer enables us to place reliance upon what he says. We select from it the following:—"We must not forget General Jackson; he is a native of our own state. You printers would, in my view, please every good republican in the United States by sounding him more in your papers. The other candidates have had so much place in the papers of this state, that the most worthy Andrew Jackson cannot find room for the first letters of his name. I can safely say, that Jackson would get the vote of this county. Calhoun sounds well; but Crawford is out of the question."

From the National Journal.

**The Presidency.**—It is now reduced to a certainty, that Mr. Calhoun is no longer a candidate for the presidency, and the knowing ones say that his influence is to be thrown into the scale of General Jackson. Mr. Clay has availed himself of this *abdication*, and is endeavouring to occupy the ground thus surrendered; but in this, General Jackson will keep him in check, particularly in the west.

The editor of the New York American, remarking upon the great question which now agitates the public mind, says, and in which we perfectly coincide, that "we cannot but consider it a strong evidence of the sound and incorruptible judgment of the people of these United States, that Mr. Adams is hourly gaining strength, and that unsupported by any personal faction, disdaining all intrigues, and relying solely on his qualifications and his services, his final success in the contest for the highest of all earthly honours, is almost beyond the reach of accident."

From the (Trenton) True American.

**Congressional Caucus.**—On the opposite page we have given at large the proceedings and address of the republican members who met at Washington to recommend candidates for president and vice president. While we do not question the motives of the members composing the meeting, many of whom we know to be upright and honorable men, we doubt the propriety and policy of their proceeding to make a nomination with so small a number as attended,—only about one-third of the republican members. We think they will find in the event that it has done more injury than service to Mr. Crawford; while it sets an example very dangerous to the republican party throughout the Union. For if one-third of the republicans in congress may assume to organize themselves, and nominate candidates for their party, so one-third of the republicans in our state legislatures, &c. may assume the same authority, "and quite athwart goes all decorum" —minorities exercising the powers belonging to majorities, and claiming submission to their recommendations as "regular nominations!" While we do not approve of the proceedings of the caucus, however, we are willing to consider Mr. Crawford as standing, precisely where he did before, on his own merits; from which we have no disposition to detract.

Mr. Matthew Hinton, a citizen of Johnston county, N. C. met with a cruel death a few days since. He went into a field, where brush and logs were burning, and laid down for the purpose of warming himself. He however unfortunately fell asleep, and his clothes taking fire, he was found next morning, with his flesh nearly all burnt off!!

**The Baltimore American** states, that NINIAN EDWARDS, Senator from Illinois, has been nominated Minister to Mexico.

On Friday last, the seventh annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held at Washington. *Bushrod Washington*, esq. was in the chair. Resolutions were passed, that the territory and settlement of the society near Cape Messurado, on the south west coast of Africa, should be called *Liberia*; and the town laid out there should be named *Monrovia*, "as an acknowledgement of the important benefits conferred on the settlement by the present illustrious chief magistrate of the United States." The meeting also recom-

manded the establishment of an auxiliary society in the principal city of each state in the union, and subordinate societies in each county or town in the different states.

I remain, &c. H. C. S.  
Haw Creek, Orange, N. C. March 4.

The members of the Virginia legislature had a caucus on the evening of the 21st ult. for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president.

The result of the vote for the presidential candidate was—

For William H. Crawford, - - - 139  
John Q. Adams, - - - 7  
Nathaniel Macon, - - - 6  
Andrew Jackson, - - - 6  
Henry Clay, - - - 5

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After some considerable debate about the propriety of nominating a vice president, it was at length agreed to go into the nomination—the result of which was—

For Albert Gallatin, - - - 131  
Langdon Cheves, - - - 30  
Nathaniel Macon, - - - 10

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The popular sentiment of Pennsylvania, as evinced at public meetings, appears to be decidedly favourable to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the presidency. There is no such indications or concord as to the person to be supported for the vice-presidency. At a township meeting at Harrisburg, John C. Calhoun has been recently nominated for that office; and at a township meeting in Alleghany county, Dewitt Clinton has been nominated.

From the National Journal.

**The Presidency.**—It is now reduced to a certainty, that Mr. Calhoun is no longer a candidate for the presidency, and the knowing ones say that his influence is to be thrown into the scale of General Jackson. Mr. Clay has availed himself of this *abdication*, and is endeavouring to occupy the ground thus surrendered; but in this, General Jackson will keep him in check, particularly in the west.

The editor of the New York American, remarking upon the great question which now agitates the public mind, says, and in which we perfectly coincide, that "we cannot but consider it a strong evidence of the sound and incorruptible judgment of the people of these United States, that Mr. Adams is hourly gaining strength, and that unsupported by any personal faction, disdaining all intrigues, and relying solely on his qualifications and his services, his final success in the contest for the highest of all earthly honours, is almost beyond the reach of accident."

From the (Trenton) True American.

**Congressional Caucus.**—On the opposite page we have given at large the proceedings and address of the republican members who met at Washington to recommend candidates for president and vice president. While we do not question the motives of the members composing the meeting, many of whom we know to be upright and honorable men, we doubt the propriety and policy of their proceeding to make a nomination with so small a number as attended,—only about one-third of the republican members. We think they will find in the event that it has done more injury than service to Mr. Crawford; while it sets an example very dangerous to the republican party throughout the Union. For if one-third of the republicans in congress may assume to organize themselves, and nominate candidates for their party, so one-third of the republicans in our state legislatures, &c. may assume the same authority, "and quite athwart goes all decorum" —minorities exercising the powers belonging to majorities, and claiming submission to their recommendations as "regular nominations!" While we do not approve of the proceedings of the caucus, however, we are willing to consider Mr. Crawford as standing, precisely where he did before, on his own merits; from which we have no disposition to detract.

National Intell.

The ship *Manhattan*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, experienced very severe gales during the passage. On the 7th of Jan. lat. 48. long. 24. at 10 o'clock at night, and very dark, was run foul of by a ship or brig, and carried away her foremast and bowsprit. She immediately disappeared, and it is feared she went down with all on board. Lanterns were hung out, but every exertion to find her was in vain. The fore and main rigging, backstays, running rigging, channels, &c. of the Manhattan were carried away, some of the bolts out of her side, bulwarks stove in, the fore yard broken, and other damage done. The M. was running W. S. W. at the rate of 10 knots—the other vessel must have been steering E. by N. It was blowing a gale at the time.

Mr. Matthew Hinton, a citizen of Johnston county, N. C. met with a cruel death a few days since. He went into a field, where brush and logs were burning, and laid down for the purpose of warming himself. He however unfortunately fell asleep, and his clothes taking fire, he was found next morning, with his flesh nearly all burnt off!!

**The Baltimore American** states, that NINIAN EDWARDS, Senator from Illinois, has been nominated Minister to Mexico.

On Friday last, the seventh annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held at Washington. *Bushrod Washington*, esq. was in the chair. Resolutions were passed, that the territory and settlement of the society near Cape Messurado, on the south west coast of Africa, should be called *Liberia*; and the town laid out there should be named *Monrovia*, "as an acknowledgement of the important benefits conferred on the settlement by the present illustrious chief magistrate of the United States." The meeting also recom-

mended the establishment of an auxiliary society in the principal city of each state in the union, and subordinate societies in each county or town in the different states.

By the existing laws of the state of Connecticut, all persons between the ages of four and sixteen, are entitled to a share of the public school money, and are to be numbered annually in the months of July or August for that purpose. We have the authority of the school commissioners (says the New Haven Register) that there was in the last enumeration mother and her daughter in the northwest part of the state, who were both entitled to school money.—BEAT THIS WHO CAN!!

A new weekly paper is about being established in New York, to be published by Messrs. Wilder & Campbell, and to be called "The Star Spangled Banner," in quarto form, each number to contain eight pages. The main object is said to be, to publish intelligence relating to the navy and army of the United States; comprising biographical sketches of officers, stations of ships and troops, promotions, changes, &c. the state of public works, &c.

Washington City, Feb. 26.

A letter received in this city from one of the missionaries among the Osage Indians, to a gentleman in this city, affords the following satisfactory information relative to the late outrages of the Indians in that country:

"Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 12.  
"You have probably before this been informed of the murder of five or six white men by the Osages, who were hunting on their war-ground. I hope that our friends will not be alarmed for our safety on this account. This act has been publicly disavowed by the nation. They never manifested more affection to us, or more loyalty towards our government in their professions."

**Trade of New York.**—The arrivals from foreign ports in 1823, were 332 ships, 6 barques, 453 brigs, 399 schooners, and 47 sloops—total 1217. The number of passengers arrived, was 4999. Of the above arrivals, 1087 were American vessels, 1 Columbian, 91 British, 4 French, 15 Swedish, 1 Danish, 8 Dutch, 6 Hamburg, 3 Bremen, 1 Russian, 1 Hayien, 3 Portuguese, and 3 Spanish. Amount of duties on imports and tonnage, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1823, \$9,958,119 01.

**Chesapeake and Delaware canal.**—The Elkton Press states, that the canal to unite the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays is contracted for, and a number of hands employed in clearing the ground.

In the state of Mississippi, a law was passed at the last session of its legislature, which does credit to the gallantry of the state, and, in our estimate, is even more honorable to its intelligence and liberality. By this law, the limits of each and every county are declared to be the prison bounds thereof; thus modified, personal restraint for debt only goes to prevent fraudulent evasion of debt by elopement. By the same law, it is declared that *no free white woman shall in any case be arrested or imprisoned for debt*. This law was objected to by the governor, but when returned with his objections, was passed in both houses by the constitutional majority.

National Intell.

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The Canadians seem to have taken the alarm at the intimations contained in the message of the president of the United States to congress, in which the freedom of the navigation of the St. Lawrence is referred to. On the 6th ult. in the legislative council or parliament of Lower Canada, resolutions were adopted, for an address to the governor in chief, remonstrating, in strong terms, against the admission of this right to the United States, &c. and also against the decision of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, awarding to the United States Barnhart's Island, above Cornwall, in Upper Canada, "whereby," say the resolutions, "no practical channel of descent for boats, rafts, or other conveyances by water, is left on the British side of the river, and therefore the communication is placed at the mercy of the said states"—all which matters the governor is entreated to lay before his majesty's ministers. When an address was presented, however, by the commit-

tee, pursuant to the resolutions, it was opposed, and finally postponed.

**A Sea Elephant taken.**—While a young gentleman was gunning on Saturday last, on the beach at the mouth of East Chester Bay, about 14 miles from this city, he discovered something floating on the water, which he at first believed to be some drowned person, but upon a nearer examination, he found to be some marine animal, upon which he pursued it for several hours, and at last the animal approached the shore and extended its jaws, presenting a frightful appearance to one unaccustomed to view the monsters of the deep, he discharged his piece directly in its mouth; upon which it bellowed most tremendously, and became so furious that it attacked and beat off the gunner's dog, who had sprung towards the animal the moment it was fired at. The gunner repeated his fire, and the third shot proved mortal. It has since been brought to this city, and proven to be a *Sea Elephant*, weighing upwards of 600 pounds, and measuring about nine feet in length. This animal is rarely seen in northern latitudes. *Philadelphia Paper*.

**Medical Premiums.**—The Medical Society of the state of New York has offered a premium of \$50 for the best dissertation on "the history, cause, and the treatment of the Hooping Cough;" and the like sum of \$50, for the best dissertation on "the remote and existing causes of Phthisis Pulmonalis;" the dissertation to be forwarded to the secretary at Albany, (post paid) on or before the 1st January, 1825.

Troy, (N. Y.) Feb. 20.

**Mr. Leslie's River Glass.**—We had intended to notice this simple, but ingenious invention, in our last. It is a tube, that may be varied in length as occasion shall require, about an inch broad at the top, where the eye is applied, and regularly enlarging to the bottom, which bears a proportion to the other end, of about 10 to 1, in diameter. Each end is glazed. The use of it is to examine the bottoms of rivers, &c. The great reason why one cannot look through water to the bottom, is the reflection and retraction of the rays of light upon arriving at the surface.—This glass overcomes that difficulty, by extending the eye, as it were, into the denser medium, and making use of the light which is in the water where the rays pursue right lines, as well as in the rarer medium of the air. For use in the night, it is fitted with lamps suspended near the bottom in a shorter cylinder, which goes on over the top of the tube and descends till the bottom of the cylinder is as low as the bottom of the tube, and there it is secured. In the space between the cylinder and tube, lamps are suspended, the mouth of the cylinder, as well as tube, being glazed. To let off the smoke of the lamps, and supply them with air, two small pipes, the first from the top, and the second from the bottom of the cylinder, lead up the side of the tube. The lamps throw a strong light around, and the bottom of the river it easily examined. The correctness of the principle, on which the value of this instrument depends, has been fully tested by every swimmer, who has opened his eyes under water, and thus discovered what, while his eyes were above the water, he could not discern.

The uses of such an instrument will readily occur. Among other interesting ones, the speedy recovery of drowned bodies is one, and it would doubtless be the means of saving many lives.—Lost property too, may be found, and the impediment to excavation discovered and their removal facilitated.

The name of the inventor of this River Glass is William Leslie, of Pittsburgh, originally from Massachusetts. For a short time past he has been employed in this city. He is well known in this vicinity for his mechanical ingenuity.

[Sentinel.]

**Mr. MACON.**—We are always happy to hear the voice of the venerable Macon on the floor of congress; it remains to us of times long past. This hoary patriarch of legislation, has been at all times a favorite with his brother members, in times of the highest political excitement; and whether he agreed or whether he differed, it was always precisely the same—a favorite he was, and a favorite he will be, to his dying day. What has rendered this man so peculiarly fortunate on the floor of congress, for such a period, thro' such astonishing revolutions of popular sentiment, amidst the rise and fall of kingdoms, states and empires—Was it an intellect that ranged so large and so magnificent, beyond the sweep of ordinary minds; an overwhelming eloquence, that dazzled into conviction? No! it was something more majestic, more commanding, than eloquence or talents—in one sentence, it was integrity of heart. Mr. Macon carried his title to esteem and love, in his own bosom, in that singleness of heart, that has been his companion through life, and which will not desert him in the season of hoary hairs. We hope often to hear from this character. Disengaged and adorned by all the home-bred, home-bred, hospitable virtues, an age of political life has not impaired one of these properties of the heart, and Mr. Macon remains to the present hour, just the

same unsophisticated character, that he was when he first set his foot upon the floor of congress, and such he would still be, if his life were protracted to the age of Methuselah. *Balt. Mon. Chron.*

## DEWITT CLINTON.

The following handsome tribute to the character and genius of Dr. Witte Clinton is paid by a member of the Louisiana legislature.

"Look, said Mr. D. at New York. In that state, which ought to be an example to all others, the genius of one man has trampled over all difficulties. The narrow views of the radicals, and the clamours of mistaken minds, and the clamours of party spirit, have all been dissipated by the light of his genius. He has accomplished the grand object which he conceived and planned, and the canal which he has opened into the wilderness, is an achievement which has surrounded his name with glory, and will transmit it to posterity with increasing brightness. He, said Mr. Dayezac, would always follow the policy of that great man, which has been so successfully developed in the state of New York. He would pursue his footsteps through at a distance, in the state of Louisiana."

## DIED.

After a protracted illness, at Washington city, on the 1st instant, the hon. WILLIAM LEE BALL, aged about 45, for several years past, and at the time of his death, a representative in congress, from the state of Virginia.

## MARRIED,

Lately, at the residence of Dr. John E. Wood, in Bertie county, Dr. ALEXANDER W. MEBANE, formerly of this county, to Miss MARY E. C. HOWE, daughter of Thomas Howe, deceased, of the former county.

## STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Greatest heat.
Feb. 29	26	33	42
March 1	20	46	50
2	32	52	58
3	42	56	60
4	49	53	63
5	32	58	69
6	42	56	64

## Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society will take place at the courthouse in Hillsborough, on Thursday the 1st instant, for the purpose of apportioning the premiums for the present year.

John Taylor, Sec'y.

March 8. 13-2w

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of William & James Adams, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle their notes and accounts, or they will be called upon in the day of sale.

## LYRICS ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.

On his Birthday, 22d February, 1792.  
BY J. R. LOWELL.

No patriot we could, no sceptre desire,  
Nor gewgaws that garnish a throne,  
Yet Liberty loves, on her own native lyre  
To celebrate sons of her own.

Exciting with reason his virtues she sings,  
And hallowes the more of his birth,  
Who shakes every throne of despotic kings,  
And gives a new lesson to earth.

• widely diffuse it, ye winds, as ye blow!  
O wail it, ye waves that they fan!

For the choicest of gifts that the Gods can  
bestow,

In the blessing of freedom to man.

Hail, WASHINGTON! thou whom the breath  
of pure fame,

With sweeter renown shall perfume,  
Than ever embalmed or exalted a name,  
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome.

Say, what for mankind did the lord of his  
day,

Alexander, that hero, admired?

Let the foe or the friend that he massacred,  
say!

Or the beautiful city he fired!

Unprejudiced freemen, examine with me  
The actions that made him adored,  
Then mention what people the madman set  
ire,

Or blast by his sceptre or sword,

Did conquering Caesar Rome's senate obey?  
Did the legions disperse at a word?

Did Julius retire from the summit of sway,  
That saving his country conferr'd?

Did Athens, did Sparta, one statesman pro-  
duce

To extinguish their feuds by his mind,  
Who taught the high import, and hallowed  
the use

Of union to Greece and mankind?

Ah no! if fall Greece but one patriot adept,  
One leader like ours had enjoyed,  
No lover of science and freedom had wept  
For science and freedom destroyed.

Hail WASHINGTON! thou, whom the breath  
of pure fame

With sweeter renown shall perfume,  
Than ever embalmed or exalted a name  
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

From the Idle Man.

## DOMESTIC LIFE.

Home gives a certain serenity to the  
mind, so that every thing is well mark-  
ed, and sparkling in a clear atmosphere,  
and the lesser beauties are all brought  
out to rejoice in the pure glow which  
floats over and beneath them from the  
earth and sky. In this state of mind affec-  
tions come to us chastened; the  
wrongs of the world cross us in our door-  
path, and we put them aside without  
anger. Vices are every where about us,  
not to lure us away, nor make us mor-  
ose, but to remind us of our frailty,  
and keep down our pride. We are put  
into a right relation with the world;  
neither holding it in proud scorn, like  
the solitary man, nor are we carried  
along with shifting and hurried feelings,  
and vague and careless notions of things,  
like the world's man. We do not take  
novelty for improvement, nor set up  
vogue for a role of conduct; neither  
despair as if all great virtues had de-  
parted with the years gone by; though  
we see new vices, frailties and follies  
taking growth in the very light which  
is spreading through the earth.

Connexion with beings of our own  
household makes us feel our relation-  
ship to mankind under the best influen-  
ces, by cherishing in us kindness towards  
the good, and pity for the bad, without  
binding us to the mistakes of the one,  
or vices of the other. The domestic man  
has an independence of thought which  
puts him at ease in society, and a cheer-  
fulness and benevolence of feeling,  
which seems to ray out from him, and  
to diffuse a pleasurable sense over those  
near him, like a soft bright day. As do-  
mestic life strengthens a man's virtue,  
so does it help to a second judgment,  
a right balancing of things, and gives an  
integrity and propriety to the whole  
character. God, in his goodness, has or-  
dained that virtue should make its own  
enjoyment, and that wherever a vice or  
frailty is rooted out, something should  
spring up to be a beauty and delight to  
the mind. But a man of a character so  
soft, has pleasures at home, which  
though fitted to his highest nature, are  
common to him as his daily food. He  
moves about his house under a contin-  
ued sense of them, and is happy almost  
without heeding it.

Women have been called angels in  
love tales and sonnets, till we have al-  
most learned to think of angels as little  
better than women. Yet a man who  
knows a woman thoroughly, and loves  
her truly—and there are women who  
may be both so known and loved—will  
find, after a few years, that his relish for  
the grosser pleasures has lessened, and  
that he has grown into a fondness for the  
intellectual and refined without an ef-  
fort, and almost unaware. He has been  
led on to virtue through his pleasures.  
The delights of the eye, and the gentle  
play of that passion which is the most

forward and romantic in our nature, and  
which keeps much of its character  
amidst the concerns of life, have held  
him in a kind of spiritual and existence,  
the source his very being with emotion,  
a creature of this world, and with noth-  
ing of the world's frailties, in

—get a spirit still and bright,  
With something of an angel light.

Wordsworth.

With all the sincerity of a com-  
panionship of feeling, cares, sorrows, and  
enjoyments, her presence is as the pre-  
sence of a purer being, and there is that in  
her nature which seems to bring him  
nearer to a better world. She is, as it  
were, linked to angels, and he feels, in  
his exalted moments, held by the same  
tie.

A woman, amidst the ordinary affairs  
of life, has a greater influence than a  
man, on those near her. While, for the  
most part, our feelings are as retired as  
anchorites, hers are in constant play be-  
fore us. We hear them in her varying  
voice. We see them in the beautiful  
and harmonious undulations of her  
movements—in the quick shifting hues  
of her face—in her eye, glad and bright  
—then fond and suffused. Her whole  
frame is alive and active with what is  
at her heart, and the outward form all  
speaks. And can a man listen to this—  
can his eye rest upon all this, day after  
day, and he not be touched and made  
better? She seems of a finer mould than  
we, and cast in a form of beauty which,  
like all beauty, acts with a moral influ-  
ence upon our hearts. As she moves  
about us, we feel a movement within  
which rises and spreads gently over us,  
harmonizing with her own.

The dignity of a woman has its pecu-  
liar character. It awes more than that  
of man. His is more physical, bearing it-  
self up with an energy of courage which  
we may brave, or a strength which we  
may struggle against. He is his own  
avenger, and we may stand the brunt.  
A woman's has nothing of this force in  
it. It is of a higher quality, too delicate  
for mortal touch. We bow before it, as  
before some superior spirit appearing in  
beautiful majesty.

There is a propriety too, in a woman's  
mind, a kind of instinctive judg-  
ment which leads us along in a right  
way, and that so gently, and by such a  
continuous run of little circumstances,  
that we are hardly conscious we are not  
going on in our own course. She helps  
to cure our weaknesses better than man,  
because she sees them quicker, because  
we are more ready to show her those  
which are hid, and because advice  
comes from her without its air of super-  
iority, and reproof without its harsh-  
ness.

Men who feel deeply, show little of  
their deepest feelings to each other.  
But, besides the close union and com-  
mon interests and concerns between  
husband and wife, a woman seems to be  
a creature, peculiarly ordained for a  
man to lay open his heart to, and share  
its joys with, and be a comforter to its  
griefs. Her voice sooths us like music;  
she is our light in gloom, and our sun  
in a cold world. In time of affliction  
she does not come to us like man,  
who lays by for the hour his proper na-  
ture to give us relief. She ministers to  
us with a hand so gentle, and speaks in  
a voice so calm and kind, and her very  
being is so much in all she does, that  
she seems at the moment one born only  
to heal our sorrows, and give rest to  
our cares. That man must be sadly de-  
praved, and as hard as stone, who does  
not feel all disturbance within gradually  
sinkin away, and a quietude stealing  
through his frame, to whom such a being  
is sent for comfort and support.

Of all the relations in life, that of  
parents and children is the most holy; and  
there are no pleasures, or cares, or  
thoughts, connected with this world,  
which carry us so soon to another. The  
helpless infancy of children sets our  
own death before us, when they will be  
left to a world to which we should not  
trust ourselves; and the thought of the  
character they may take in after life,  
brings with it the question, what awaits  
them in another. Though there is a  
melancholy in this, its seriousness has a  
religious tendency. And the responsi-  
bility which a man has laid himself un-  
der, begets a resoluteness of character  
—a sense that this world was not made  
to idle in—and a feeling of dignity that  
he is acting for a great end. How hea-  
vily does one toil who labours only for  
himself, and how is he cast down by the  
thought of what a worthless creature it  
is all for!

We have heard of the sameness of  
domestic life. He must have a dull head  
and little heart who grows weary of it.  
A man who moralizes feelingly, and has  
a proneness to see a beauty and fitness  
in all God's works, may find daily food  
for his mind even in an infant. In its in-  
nocent sleep, when it seems like some  
blessed thing dropped from the clouds,  
with tints so delicate, and with its peace-  
ful breathing, we can hardly think of it  
as of mortal mould; it looks so like a  
pure spirit made visible for our de-  
light.

"Heaven lies about us in our infan-  
cy," says Wordsworth. And who of us,  
that is not too good to be conscious of  
his own vices, who has not felt his im-  
purities foul upon him in the presence  
of a sinless child? These feelings make  
the best lesson that can be taught a man;  
and tell him in a way, which all else he

has read or hearkened could, how pal-  
try is all the show of intellect compared  
with a pure and good heart. He that  
will humble himself and go to a child  
for instruction, will come away a better  
and a wiser man.

Children can make us wiser, they  
surely can make us better. I do not  
know a being more to be envied than a  
modest man watching the workings  
of children's minds, overlooking their  
play. Their eagerness, curious about  
every thing, making out by a quick im-  
agination what they see but a part of  
their fanciful combinations and magic  
inventions, creating out of ordinary cir-  
cumstances, and the common things  
which surround them, strange events  
and little ideal worlds, and these all  
working in mystery to form matured  
thought, is study enough for the most  
acute minds, and should teach us not  
too officiously to regulate what we so  
little understand. The still musing and  
deep abstraction in which they sometimes  
sit, affect us as a playful mockery  
of older heads. These little philosophers  
have no foolish system with all its  
pride and jargon confusing their brains.  
There is the natural movement of the  
soul, intense with new life, and busy af-  
ter truth, working to some purpose,  
though without a noise.

When children are lying about seem-  
ingly idle and dull, we, who have become  
case-hardened by time and satiety, for-  
get that they are all sensation—that their  
outstretched bodies are drinking in  
from the common sun and air—that  
every sound is taken note of by the  
ear—and that every floating shadow and  
passing form come and touch at the  
sleepy eye. The little circumstances  
and material world about them make  
their best school, and will be their in-  
structors and the formers of their char-  
acters for life. And it is delightful to  
look on and see how busily the whole  
acts, with its countless parts fitted to each  
other and moving in harmony. There  
are none of us who have stolen softly be-  
hind a child when labouring in a sunny  
corner, digging a lilliputian well or fence-  
ing in a six-inch barn yard, to listen to  
his soliloquies, and dialogues with some  
imaginary being, without our hearts be-  
ing touched. Nor have we observed the  
flush which crossed his face when find-  
ing himself betrayed, without seeing in  
it the delicacy and propriety of the af-  
ter man.

A man may have many vices upon  
him, and have walked long in a bad  
course, yet if he has a love of children,  
and can take pleasure in their talk and  
play, there is something still left in him  
for virtue to act upon—something which  
can still love simplicity and truth. I have  
seen one in whom some low vice had be-  
come a habit, make himself the play-  
thing of a set of riotous children, with as  
much delight in his countenance as if  
nothing but goodness had ever been ex-  
pressed in it; and have felt as much of  
kindness and sympathy towards him as I  
have of revolting towards another, who  
has gone through life with all due pro-  
priety with a cold and supercilious bear-  
ing towards children which makes them  
shrink and still. I have known one  
like this last attempt, with uncouth con-  
descension, to court an openhearted  
child, who would draw back with an in-  
stinctive dislike. I felt as if there were a  
curse upon him. Better to be driven out  
from amongst men, than to be hated of  
the man, as a dangerous companion,  
who can look upon beauty without emotion,  
especially when the qualities of the  
heart and mind are also worthy of  
admiration. But a beautiful face, and a  
weak head; a brilliant appearance, and a  
depraved heart, those may love who  
can: my taste lies another way.

Very few young ladies trouble them-  
selves with reflection; and a still smaller  
number make any use of opportunity  
for improving their minds substantially,  
before they number eighteen or twenty  
years. Juvenile employments and plea-  
sures—cards, dress, and dancing, togeth-  
er with making love, "and all that  
sort of thing," consume one third of this  
short life, before sober sense has time  
to rouse herself, and urge her momen-  
tous claims: and consequently it is very  
rare that a girl is marriageable before  
she is twenty-two or twenty-three years  
old. That preparation for the active  
duties of life, the forming of such hab-  
its and tastes as will render a wife and  
a mother respectable and happy, do  
not enter into the thoughts of gay and  
trifling girls. It is therefore utter non-  
sense for them to marry while the mind  
is yet in its infancy, ignorant even of  
what is necessary to personal health, and  
still more stranger to the trials and  
hazards of the nursery, and which must  
be met with the patience, the tenderness,  
and the skill of mature years.

Of what worth is the love of a little  
girl? Can a man of sense and reflection  
please himself with the thought that he  
is preferred and admired, no one knows  
why? Really the converse and the love  
of a plain sensible woman, independent  
of the advantages which mature years  
in a companion are likely to secure, is  
worth more in a moment, than a  
"whole eternity" of puerile fondness.  
I am not combating the sentiment that  
early marriages best promote happiness,  
for I believe in it. The question to be  
settled is, at what period should men  
and women be esteemed old. Surely  
women are young at twenty, and men at  
twenty-two to twenty-five. I cannot an-  
swer for other parents, but the young  
man who persuades my daughter out of  
my arms before she is eighteen or twenty-  
two, must be a very pleasing, kind, good-  
hearted fellow. If there is any thing  
pure and holy in human affections, it  
can be found in the love that warms the  
heart of a father and a daughter; and  
when it is broken and placed upon other  
objects, let reason yield to the demand  
with due consideration, and nature hal-  
low the event with her warmest, holiest  
tears.

It may be thought that something  
should be said of the influence of domes-  
tic associations on a child, and on its  
familial attachments. I would not overcast  
the serenity I now feel but calling up  
the days when I was a boy—when the  
spirits were unbroken, and the heart  
pure—when the past was unheeded, and  
the future bright. I would not do this,  
to be pained with all that has gone  
anxious in my latter days—to remember  
how poorly I have borne the ills of life,  
and how thankless has been my spirit  
for its good.

It is needless to talk of the afflictions  
of domestic life. Those which Prov-  
idence sends, come for our good, and their  
best consolations are found in the abode  
into which they enter. Of the troubles  
which we make to ourselves we have  
no right to complain. Ill-sorted marri-  
ages will hardly bring agreement; and  
from those of convenience will hardly  
come love. But when the deep and tran-  
quill enjoyment, the light and the play-  
ful cheerfulness, the exaltation of feel-  
ing, and the clear calm of thought, which  
belong to those who know each other  
entirely, and have by nature something  
of the romance of love in them, are all

told, then will I speak of the evils of  
home.

From the New York American.

Whoever makes a trial of matrimony,  
and experiences in a wife as I have, the  
value of plain good sense, warm affec-  
tions, and a practical knowledge of busi-  
ness, will agree with me in advising  
young men to keep clear of flirting with  
unripe girls of sixteen. However their  
beauty, vivacity, and youth may charm  
the sense, it is all a delusion, and the  
end is always miserable enough. The  
rose of the cheek soon fades away, and  
is gone like early dew; gay and lively  
spirits, with the enchanting graces of  
figure and movement, sink under the  
touch of disease, and are lost entirely  
in a few fleeting years. Mark this,  
my fair country women, and be studi-  
ous to lay in such a stock of useful  
knowledge, such refinements of the  
mind, and such stores of good nature,  
as will bind the hearts of your husbands  
to you, as "with hooks of steel," when  
those attractions have flown, which at  
first may have influenced them too

much.

Ah, me! these women so like unto  
angels, so full of alluringments, so—but  
"Who hath not felt how feebly words essay,  
To fix one spark of beauty's heavenly ray."

What I was going to say is, women  
are very dangerous creatures; and I ad-  
vise all young men, since it is natural  
and proper to love, and consequently,  
natural and proper to marry, to be very  
careful whom and what they are enamored  
with. The time will come—I am not going  
to say since the hey-day in my blood is over,  
that matrimony is the sepulchre of love, for I know quite  
the contrary; but the time will come in  
every man's life, when the heart "and  
the understanding also," will call for  
more substantial enjoyment than can be  
found in faded beauty, and the stale,  
and worn out arts of fashionable pleasure.  
I can find no objection to the jus-  
admiratio of the beauties of "the human  
face divine;" and, indeed, I should avoid  
the man, as a dangerous companion,  
who can look upon beauty without emotion,  
especially when the qualities of the  
heart and mind are also worthy of  
admiration. But a beautiful face, and a  
weak head; a brilliant appearance, and a  
depraved heart, those may love who  
can: my taste lies another way.

Very few young ladies trouble them-  
selves with reflection; and a still smaller  
number make any use of opportunity  
for improving their minds substantially,  
before they number eighteen or twenty  
years. Juvenile employments and plea-  
sures—cards, dress, and dancing, togeth-  
er with making love, "and all that  
sort of thing," consume one third of this  
short life, before sober sense has time  
to rouse herself, and urge her momen-  
tous claims: and consequently it is very  
rare that a girl is marriageable before  
she is twenty-two or twenty-three years  
old. That preparation for the active  
duties of life, the forming of such hab-  
its and tastes as will render a wife and  
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what is necessary to personal health, and  
still more stranger to the trials and  
hazards of the nursery, and which must  
be met with the patience, the tenderness,  
and the skill of mature years.

Be not too much out of humor with

the world; 'tis a world of God's creat-  
ing, and however sadly it is marred by

wickedness and folly, yet you have found

in it more comfort than calamities, more

civilities than affronts, more instances of

kindness than cruelty.

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